

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Continued from First Page.

additional department should make the whole institution available for as near double the amount of good which has been possible in the past. The "delinquent" need not become a "criminal" by exposure to a contaminating example. The "criminal" will have less encouragement to incontinence if honor is allowed to approach personal liberty (under such judicious oversight as every parent or guardian should exercise over his child) and to enjoy the privilege of going beyond the walls of the Refuge, either for proper visiting or proper work, the more will the highest sentiments of the youth be stimulated and encouraged, and a reform which is truly founded upon moral growth, and which will be of a more self-sustaining character, be effected. Although the first sound the "committed" child hears in a Refuge is in this place is not a prison, the echo of that voice is returned in the click of the key to every door in the establishment—the play-room, the school-room, the eating-room, the sleeping-room; repeated, as to the last, by the double lock. Practically, therefore, it is a prison to him; and although the domestic management may be parental, and the educational discipline such as we accept for our children, the ubiquitous key and the impassable barrier should be a sense of the possession of personal trust and confidence, as they are to egress from the unattractive premises. Just so far, therefore, as this class of offenders can be trusted (and we think that "reform" can be effected in this class) made effectual to create a spirit of docility and obedience, we think that care should be taken to manifest confidence by the bestowal of such privileges as will prove to the restrained spirit that the road to personal freedom is becoming more and more open. They also receive a service, and pay a more or less of their subsistence. The State has never contributed towards the support of this Home.

By the laws of New York, in relation to its support of State pupils of this class, the children of the State are to be educated in the United States during the Rebellion have a preference in the order of admission, and each county is entitled to admission for its indigent blind in the proportion which the number of this population bears to the blind population of the State. There are 60 blind persons in the almshouses of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution is situated at the northwest corner of Pine and Broad streets, in the city of Philadelphia. It is owned and controlled by a corporate association, which consists of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and twenty-four directors. The act of incorporation bears date of February 8, 1821, and makes provision also for the education of the indigent pupils of the Commonwealth for a term not exceeding three years, at the rate of \$100 per annum. The present law limits the age at which the beneficiaries may be admitted to the period between ten and twenty years, and the term of tuition to six years.

The appropriation per pupil in 1869 was \$250, which was reduced in 1870 to \$235, but the managers represent that the cost has exceeded both these appropriations, respectively, and claim from the State reimbursement for the reason that appropriations are not made to the institution, but for the education and maintenance of the Commonwealth's wards, and that no money is drawn from the public treasury except for the State pupils actually in the institution.

It is interesting to note that of 479 cases of deafness, not congenital, received into the institution, 33 per cent. were attributed to scarlet fever, and of 522 cases, not congenital, or under the head of "infancy," 95.78 per cent. occurred under the age of seven years, the first "asylum" for the deaf and dumb in this country was the "American Asylum," at Hartford, Connecticut, which owes its existence to Gall, the inventor of the phyllopharynx and the successful administration of this particular fluid. It began its career April 15, 1817, with seven pupils, and became at length the school for deaf mutes in all New England. On the same day that the New York Institution asylum was opened, the Hartford Institution was closed, and the pupils were transferred to the number of pupils in the latter, in last October, when visited by a member of our board, was 520. The legislation of other States, with respect to this class of beneficiaries, is not so rigid as that of our own, which we think really might be relaxed with advantage. The deaf mute is admitted to be equally capable, with other children, of mental development and improvement, and these classes of the Commonwealth's wards should, as regards education, be placed on an equality with other children, they should have the opportunity of enjoying the advantages of the institution, when the productive of instruction. There are cases under 10 years of age, and over 20, where the capacity and the need are indisputable, but for which, under the present legislation, there is no relief. In other States the law is flexible in another aspect. Pupils are received for a given term, and if, in the judgment of the directors of the institution, the term of instruction should be prolonged two or three years, in individual cases, they are empowered to extend it. This seems to be a very judicious regulation.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

The location of this institution is in the city of Philadelphia. It is a private corporation, governed by twenty-three managers, elected annually by the corporators. They meet monthly for deliberation and action on the general interests of the institution. Special duties, however, are assigned to those who are appointed to the principal offices, and it is required to report in writing concerning the condition and progress of the pupils, and the financial and other affairs of the institution. The very precise and careful method of inspection and supervision pursued here, is worthy of high praise, and furnishes an example that should be followed universally.

The act of incorporation bears date January 27, 1824, although an organization had occurred a year before the charter was obtained, a New Jersey pupil received instruction. The first grant by the Legislature, which was contemporaneous with the act of incorporation, allowed \$100 a year for each indigent pupil of the State, and limited the term of instruction to three years. The per capita allowances have been increased in successive years, and reached the sum of \$300 in 1869, but were reduced last year to \$275, which was inadequate for the service rendered. The present term of instruction is eight years, and the beneficiaries to this asylum, restrict the time to five years, unless the Governors think it judicious to prolong the term, in individual cases, which they are authorized to do to the extent of three years additional.

kind, and is greatly to be deplored. It necessitates a resort to oral teaching to an extent which is wearisome, and it restricts the number and variety of these so much that the progress of the pupils is proportionally impeded. When it is understood that the plainest Bible code from \$35 to \$45, according to the type, it will be evident how difficult it is for these schools, which are barely sustained in any place, to possess themselves of the efficient means of instruction which the raised-letter books furnish. The blind population of our country is estimated to be nearly 1600. This estimate is based upon their enumeration in the census of 1850, which made the ratio of 1 in 2448. The State supports only 110 pupils, and these, with the benevolent aid of other sources, are the institution unduly. Applications for admission are from necessity continually rejected, and to such an extent as to cause great discouragement. The board is satisfied that the institution should be removed to the country, where these people may enjoy the healthfulness of a pure atmosphere, and where larger opportunities for industrial pursuits may be secured; and we hope, also, that in effecting this change a liberal view may be extended towards the future, and ample provision made for an increased number of admissions. It should be borne in mind also, in this connection, that the slowness which marks the acquisitions of the blind in every kind of study, and the extreme sensitiveness of their nature, which exposes them to unusual suffering under hardship and deprivation, render it expedient, as well as humane, that some arrangement should be made to provide for the education of the blind after they have completed their course in the institution, and to supplement what they have learned there with such further knowledge and skillfulness as will increase their chances of supporting themselves without the aid of charity. The institution in connection with this asylum, a home for the "Industrial Blind," the inmates of which are occupied in a variety of industrial pursuits, and some of whom teach in the institution, where they also receive a compensation for their services, and pay a more or less of their subsistence. The State has never contributed towards the support of this Home.

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PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

This institution was incorporated April 7, 1853. The location is at the southeast corner of Pine and Broad streets, in the city of Philadelphia. It is owned and controlled by a corporate association, which consists of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and twenty-four directors. The act of incorporation bears date of February 8, 1821, and makes provision also for the education of the indigent pupils of the Commonwealth for a term not exceeding three years, at the rate of \$100 per annum. The present law limits the age at which the beneficiaries may be admitted to the period between ten and twenty years, and the term of tuition to six years.

The appropriation per pupil in 1869 was \$250, which was reduced in 1870 to \$235, but the managers represent that the cost has exceeded both these appropriations, respectively, and claim from the State reimbursement for the reason that appropriations are not made to the institution, but for the education and maintenance of the Commonwealth's wards, and that no money is drawn from the public treasury except for the State pupils actually in the institution.

It is interesting to note that of 479 cases of deafness, not congenital, received into the institution, 33 per cent. were attributed to scarlet fever, and of 522 cases, not congenital, or under the head of "infancy," 95.78 per cent. occurred under the age of seven years, the first "asylum" for the deaf and dumb in this country was the "American Asylum," at Hartford, Connecticut, which owes its existence to Gall, the inventor of the phyllopharynx and the successful administration of this particular fluid. It began its career April 15, 1817, with seven pupils, and became at length the school for deaf mutes in all New England. On the same day that the New York Institution asylum was opened, the Hartford Institution was closed, and the pupils were transferred to the number of pupils in the latter, in last October, when visited by a member of our board, was 520. The legislation of other States, with respect to this class of beneficiaries, is not so rigid as that of our own, which we think really might be relaxed with advantage. The deaf mute is admitted to be equally capable, with other children, of mental development and improvement, and these classes of the Commonwealth's wards should, as regards education, be placed on an equality with other children, they should have the opportunity of enjoying the advantages of the institution, when the productive of instruction. There are cases under 10 years of age, and over 20, where the capacity and the need are indisputable, but for which, under the present legislation, there is no relief. In other States the law is flexible in another aspect. Pupils are received for a given term, and if, in the judgment of the directors of the institution, the term of instruction should be prolonged two or three years, in individual cases, they are empowered to extend it. This seems to be a very judicious regulation.

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There were in the institution at the time of our visit, 175 pupils, males and females, of whom 126 were from Pennsylvania. The whole family numbered 202 persons, which was more than the accommodations could properly provide for, and reduced, necessarily, the class-rooms. The whole number of pupils, December 1, 1870, was 181—males 101, females 80—of whom 149 were from Pennsylvania. The list of studies extends to the higher branches of an English education. Music is also taught, and in numerous instances great excellence has been attained. The industries of the establishment are, for the males, brush and broom making, carpet weaving and canning; for the females sewing, bead work, case-making, etc.

The aggregate salaries of the entire staff of employees is \$12,700 per year. The average yearly excess of expenditures over receipts has been, for six years, about \$1600. The deficiency in the department for work has been \$3149 in three years.

The expensiveness of text-books for instruction is severely felt in all institutions of this kind, and is greatly to be deplored. It necessitates a resort to oral teaching to an extent which is wearisome, and it restricts the number and variety of these so much that the progress of the pupils is proportionally impeded. When it is understood that the plainest Bible code from \$35 to \$45, according to the type, it will be evident how difficult it is for these schools, which are barely sustained in any place, to possess themselves of the efficient means of instruction which the raised-letter books furnish. The blind population of our country is estimated to be nearly 1600. This estimate is based upon their enumeration in the census of 1850, which made the ratio of 1 in 2448. The State supports only 110 pupils, and these, with the benevolent aid of other sources, are the institution unduly. Applications for admission are from necessity continually rejected, and to such an extent as to cause great discouragement. The board is satisfied that the institution should be removed to the country, where these people may enjoy the healthfulness of a pure atmosphere, and where larger opportunities for industrial pursuits may be secured; and we hope, also, that in effecting this change a liberal view may be extended towards the future, and ample provision made for an increased number of admissions. It should be borne in mind also, in this connection, that the slowness which marks the acquisitions of the blind in every kind of study, and the extreme sensitiveness of their nature, which exposes them to unusual suffering under hardship and deprivation, render it expedient, as well as humane, that some arrangement should be made to provide for the education of the blind after they have completed their course in the institution, and to supplement what they have learned there with such further knowledge and skillfulness as will increase their chances of supporting themselves without the aid of charity. The institution in connection with this asylum, a home for the "Industrial Blind," the inmates of which are occupied in a variety of industrial pursuits, and some of whom teach in the institution, where they also receive a compensation for their services, and pay a more or less of their subsistence. The State has never contributed towards the support of this Home.

tion has been, to June 1, 1870, 6346, of which 5624 have been received. The discharges have numbered 1475. The total appropriations for these schools since their inauguration have been \$3,553,181-67.

As the maximum number of scholars has been reached, the expenses for their support will, of course, diminish in a ratio corresponding with their decrease in number.

COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

The General Agent has visited almost all the almshouses in the State; and has, in many instances, been accompanied by one of the commissioners. His report will give his impression of the state of affairs, and the extent, to a great extent, of their deficiencies. He has reserved a more full and comprehensive exposition until all have been visited, for which the law allows two years.

The General Agent desires to call attention to some of their obvious defects, frequently inviting not only their deprivation of health and comfort, but contamination of the morals of the inmates. More especially do we wish to denounce the cruel wrong which the insane suffer who are inmates of almshouses. These institutions are generally wholly unsuitable for their care or even detention; or, if suitable, are presided over by persons who are entirely ignorant of the needs of this class of the sick and infirm, and whose administration is based upon the crudest ideas of mental disease. It is limited to the discovery of the most available methods of preventing them from harming anything or any person but themselves. We could instance the most glaring abuses; not, as we believe, intentionally inflicted, but the result of incapacity and ignorance. The time has gone by when a disturbed imagination or a disordered intellect should be held to have converted its human victim into a detestable brute; whose home should be a madhouse, and whose slightest restraint should be perpetual incarceration within the limits of a cell. These wrongs demand prompt redress. No hospital for the insane should remain without the constant supervision of a medical superintendent. But many of our almshouses are in a state of such a general want of consideration of the needs of the insane.

We would recommend that no recent case of insanity be received into an almshouse; that the care of the insane be committed to State hospitals for the insane, and that these institutions be adequately extended. With respect to the township poor, we need to make further investigation. We know that the system of pauperism, by many excellent means in the district there, is being improved. We observed instances of insufficient provision for this class. We do not doubt that their comfort, as a general rule, would be promoted by the adoption by these districts of the county poor-house.

COUNTY JAILS.

These institutions have been but partially visited, and we do not propose to remark upon them at length. As there are well-planned and well-conducted poor-houses, so are there jails, creditable in construction and administration. But many of our county jails are in a state of such a general want of consideration of the needs of the inmates, which we have noticed in almshouses—in ventilation, light, heat, water, conveniences for comfort and cleanliness.

There is also, in many of them, a great deficiency in the means of instruction. In some there is an entire absence of employment, in which cases we have observed a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes during the day, and of the untried with the convicted, no keeper present to supervise the inmates, and no belief that the cultivation of industrious habits, the certainty of steady, continuous, self-supporting labor, are essential to a true reform. It is craved by the prisoner who desires amendment, and should be a boon to all, as it would surely prove a blessing. In this connection also, we would recommend more attention to the secular and religious instruction of the prisoners. We need hardly suggest that it is a gross error to confine the prisoner to a cell, and to interpose with the felon, or to regard him as a convict, with a view to his being pronounced guilty by a court of justice.

Some better provision should be made for the deaf and dumb. He is often turned out into the world as destitute of the means of self-support, and the possibility of employment.

THE INSANE.

Besides the full descriptions of the State hospitals for the insane which appear in the index, we give those of three private establishments, which comprise all asylums for the insane within the State, exclusive of those connected with almshouses. By reference to the proper authorities, a regular and complete list of the insane to the whole population of the State is estimated at one in eight hundred. This calculation fixes the whole number at 4375. Of these there are, in Hospitals, 1112; Almshouses, 1100; Prisons, 1163.

Leaving unprovided for in all the institutions 3244. The hospital now building at Danville will hardly, when completed and occupied, find this number lessened. The peculiar afflictions of the insane, and the various expressions of sympathy and indignation, and the grants made in their behalf are as just and honorable as they have been liberal. They are also wise and statesmanlike. We do not hesitate to recommend that the provision for the insane be made, we contrast the condition of the patients of these hospitals, cared for by expert alienists, and provided with every appliance for comfort, classification and scientific treatment, with that of the insane who are confined in the county jails, and who are, for the most part, kept in cells, indiscriminately sequestered or wholly neglected, humanity and economy combine to determine our conclusions on this subject.

The policy which the State has pursued of establishing insane hospitals of moderate capacity upon fertile farms with attractive surroundings, central as to population, and convenient as to railroad travel and supplies for maintenance, meets with general approval. We recommend that the Legislature the property of establishing an additional hospital for the insane for the accommodation of the northwestern portion of the State, and, after the lapse of a year we perceive stronger reasons for expressing the same opinion.

GENERAL REMARKS. It has been our endeavor, in this the first year of its existence as a bureau to give accurate information concerning the institutions of this State which have come legitimately under our purview, and to some extent, concerning kindred establishments elsewhere. The Secretary and General Agent, based on his official reports, traveled 11,000 miles in the bounds of this Commonwealth, and has, in the ardor of his pursuit and in his fidelity to the behests of the law, almost forgotten that he had a family and a home.

3000 miles on the same errand; has devoted to the work sixty-six whole days, taken from private pursuits of an absorbing nature, and has made 110 visits to institutions or meetings of the board. Indeed, it would seem that no private man could have been allowed to interfere with the fulfillment of his duty in this matter by any member of the commission.

There are demands upon the board, under the law, of a more abstruse and complex nature than those we have referred to; but in the words of the able Commissioner, "it is an immense task." And "this report will be confined to these matters more directly concerning charity, reform, and correction." It is possible that a bureau, charged with the prosecution of the work now committed to a board of "unpaid philanthropists," might gather up a mass of formal statistics which would exceed in a given time what is possible under the present system. But in the estimate of the character of this beneficent work, the quality of its attainments should not be forgotten.

We presume that the Legislature was perfectly aware of what experience has made every man conscious, that "what the hand findeth to do, it will do with its might," rather than an impulse of intelligent love of the human brotherhood, than by a perfunctory service, which measures itself according to its own stunted estimate of pecuniary recompense. We have perfect faith in the wisdom of that world-wide legislation which confides some of the most important interests of the State to an uncompensated service. All which is respectfully submitted. By order of the board. GEORGE L. HARRISON, President.

FOR SALE. An Elegant Residence, WITH STABLE, AT CHESTNUT HILL. Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot. D. T. PRATT, No. 108 South Fourth Street. \$24 2m.

FOR SALE. ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 8, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M. TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED! A FIRM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included. SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites, with water power, are included. RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract. A TOWN STATION is the point of junction of two railroads, and the location is highly desirable. TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located. THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value. CHANBERLAIN, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, ROPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated. GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser. SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee, No. 243 1/2 N. 22d Street, Philadelphia.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS. FOR SALE, BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET. Post-office front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep. S. KINGSTON MCGAY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, with side yard, situated at No. 1917 Chestnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet front by 112 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBS, No. 1917 Chestnut Street.

FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, a general law, convenient, and neat cottage, now ready to be occupied; large front yard and garden; price moderate. Inquire of E. G. GAYLOR, Merchantville, or at No. 59 N. DELAWARE AVENUE, Philadelphia. \$3 25 C.

FOR SALE—NO. 911 OLINTON ST., 2x120 deep, four-story and three-story back buildings, modern conveniences, and in good order. CLARK & SETTING, No. 711 WALNUT STREET.

TO RENT. GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET, SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS. Store and Dwelling. SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS. Apply on premises.

LEGAL NOTICES. ESTATE OF JOHN ROMMEL, DECEASED. The persons indebted to this estate, or who have payment and those having claims against the same will present them without delay to the undersigned, to whom Letters Testamentary have been duly granted. JOHN ROMMEL, JR., Executor. W. J. MANN, Attorney. Philadelphia, March 28, 1871. 239th St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of DAVID VICKERS, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to settle, and adjust the accounts of PETER L. VOORHIES, Administrator of the estate of DAVID VICKERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 23 South Third Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOSEPH J. DORAN, Auditor.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871. All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that they are required to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell by less measure than one quart, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly, FURMAN SHEPPARD, District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871. The act of Assembly approved April 29, 1868, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

ALEXANDER MCCURRY, THOMAS M. LOCKE, JAMES BAIN, City Commissioners. GROCERIES, ETC. LONDON BROWN STOUT and SCOTCH ALE. In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE STS. COAL. R. P. OWEN & CO., FINEST STREET WHARF, SOHUYKILL, 310 1/2.

SNOWDEN & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER BILLYWYN and WILLOW STREETS—Largest and best quality of coal prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 1/2. GORDAGE, ETC. GORDAGE. Manila, Sisal and Tarred Cordage. At Lowest New York Prices and Freight. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, 727th St. and GERMANTOWN AVENUE. Store, No. 23 N. WATER ST. and 22 N. DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWIN MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN KAYAL STORES, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

SHIPPING. NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL. The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained. GAINES BATES, CLEVELAND, \$75 and \$85. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, \$120. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms. STEAMER AGENTS, CLEVELAND, Ohio. Outward, \$98. Prepaid, \$32. Tickets to and from London and Glasgow at the same low rates. Bank drafts issued, or sending for their friends, \$5 cheaper than several other lines. Freight and passage for any amount, at lowest rates. Parable on demand in London, Glasgow, Iceland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe. Apply to WALKER & CO., Agents, No. 204 WALNUT ST., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. The Inland Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: City of Brussels, Saturday, March 31, at 2 P. M. City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 31, at 1 P. M. City of London, Saturday, March 31, at 2 P. M. City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M. Steady winds, SATURDAY alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 46 North river. RATES OF PASSAGE. By Mail Steamer sailing every Saturday. Payable in gold—\$175 Steerage, \$100. First Cabin, \$100. Second Cabin, \$75. To London, \$100. To Liverpool, \$75. To Glasgow, \$75. Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. Or to GEORGE W. FAY, Agent, No. 452 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES. PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH BY RAILROAD, AND SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF ABOVE MARKET STREET. No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via the Seaboard Air-Line Railroad, connecting Georgetown, and Lynchburg, Va., to New York, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads. Freight HANDLED BUT NOT TAKEN AT LOWER RATES than by any other line. No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates. FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY. State-room accommodations for passengers. WM. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk, Va.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON. The Express Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch Street, for CHARLESTON, S. C. Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. Rates of passage apply on the Pier, as above. WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND HARTON CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMERS, LEAVING PHILADELPHIA, ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch Street, for NEW YORK. Through bills of lading to all principal points in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Steamer leave DAILY from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch Street, for NEW YORK. THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Bay, and Baltimore, Md., and Alexandria, Va. Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY afternoon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch Street. Freight received daily. WM. R. FLYDE & CO., Agents, Georgetown, D. C. HYDRAULIC & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAMSHIP LINE. BARGAINED THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HAVRE-DE-GRACE, DELAWARE CITY, and intermediate points, to WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE, No. 13 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS. For all the above lines, No. 13 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

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PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA. The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 4, at 5 A. M. The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 1, at 5 A. M. The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 1. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at slow rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, April 8, at 12 M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 10. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weidon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to New York, and Florida steamers. Freight for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route. Bills of lading effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 180 S. THIRD STREET.

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WHITE STAR LINE OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, BRISBANE, ADELPHI, etc. The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world, and the finest in the world. These vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort. Passengers accommodations unrivaled. Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets. Other rates as low as any first-class line. For further particulars apply to ISMAEL, IMRE & CO., No. 10 WATER STREET, LONDON, and No. 10 EAST 19TH AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON; or at the company's office, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. IMPROVED STEAM AND MACHINERY COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23rd of every month. Captain Wier. SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh. NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Stearns. These splendid steamers sail on moderate times, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

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